

MAUMEE EXPRESS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1837.

DEFIANCE AND BRUNERSBURG.

At the time of the establishment of this paper, its proprietors determined to devote its columns mainly to the dissemination of such information as should be considered of value either to the residents in this portion of the state, or to those whose attention might be directed hitherward with the intent of making this country a place of residence. In pursuance of this plan we proposed to impart such intelligence as we possessed, concerning the various towns upon the line of the Wabash and Erie Canal, as we were then in possession of, or should be able to collect from enquiry or correspondence, and we earnestly requested, from persons residing at the towns upon the canal, such statements of their situation, size and prospects as they might think it proper and advantageous to give. Our part of the labor we have undertaken cheerfully, and have accomplished, so far as our own observation has extended, but being unable, under present circumstances, to make a tour of the country, and being but poorly seconded in our endeavors by the persons most interested, we cannot boast of having achieved any thing very remarkable. During the summer, however, an article was written by a person *then*, but not now connected with this paper, at the request of some persons interested in the town of Brunersburg, in Williams county, giving, according to the terms of our previous request, a sketch of the situation, improvements, prospects &c. of that place, and speaking in high terms of the enterprise and spirit of its inhabitants. In regard to the truth of the statements, we had no means of knowing, as we have not visited the town for nearly two years, and we were obliged, (and it is no uncommon thing,) to rely upon the dicta of others. This unfortunate article gave deep offence to some of the citizens of Defiance, a rival town, and one of those citizens, Dr. Jonas Colby, returned to us our paper, to which he was a subscriber, requesting us to "stop it." Black lines were drawn around the article in question, and the words "d—d lie," written on the margin opposite to it. We immediately addressed Dr. Colby, through our paper, informing him that we should stop sending the paper when he paid up and not before, and annidverted in strong terms upon his insulting charge upon us. This brought a letter from our agent, informing us that the Doctor had paid him, at the time he returned the paper, and also an abusive letter from Dr. Colby himself, in which he denied writing the insulting phrase upon the margin of the paper, though he did not see fit to inform us who did do it. Accordingly, we published a receipt for the money, explaining the circumstances, and at the same time directed a letter to Dr. Colby, requesting the name of the individual who mutilated the paper. We have received no answer to our epistle, and we have every reason to believe, that instead of giving the information we sought, he has busied himself with writing anonymous communications to other papers, attempting to abuse and slander us. So much for Dr. Jonas Colby, and we hold him guilty of *meanness, profanity, and disgusting falsehood*. He attempted to insult us without provocation, which is *mean*; he was not afraid to commit his blackguard oaths to paper, which is *profane*; and he endeavored to throw the odium of his own acts upon others, which is *false*; and although he has nestled himself into a six-penny office under government, still we have no reason to believe that the brilliancy of his exploits as Post Master of Defiance, will ever outshine the phosphoric glimmer that arises from his rottenness as a man. Let him stink and shine, and when the pale starlight of his intellect shall have gone out beneath the wear and tear of his arduous official labours, his friends can still congratulate themselves, that not a *soul* is missing.

In regard to the town of Defiance we have no feelings of dislike. On the contrary we have long admired the excellence of its situation, its capability as a place of business, its natural advantages, and the beauty of its scenery. Among its inhabitants, too, we number many whom we would fain call friends, and we should have been happy to have received, and given publication to any well written article of information concerning it, and would still do it with pleasure.

These remarks have been made because we conceived ourselves misunderstood, and not for the purpose of bestowing a castigation upon the individual whose name is mentioned. We tried to explain the matter through him, and wrote him a temperate letter upon the subject, but he has seen fit to act according to his *instinct*, a thing we ought to have expected.

ANOTHER APPLICATION TO CUNTAIL LUCAS COUNTY.—This is the head to an article in the Toledo Blade, charging upon the citizens of Maumee, the authorship of a notice which appeared in the Blade, of a petition to be presented to the next Legislature, praying for an alteration in the shape and territory of this county. We are requested to state, that the notice did not originate in this place, or that if it did, it was without the consent of, or consultation with the citizens of the place. The author is unknown here, and we have no reason to believe that he is any better known at Toledo, or that the editors of the Blade, have any better reason than mere suspicion for charging it upon Maumee. In relation to the election of Commissioner, the Blade is ingenious enough to allow that the people of this place might have elected their candidate, if the "greater number who kept away from his polls" had gone and voted as was their duty, and we think so too, and we cannot account for their apathy, except by reversing one of the Blade's former reasons why the county seat should go to Toledo; They did not "want it." We know that the people of this place have neglected to do many things in relation to the county seat business, which they should have done, and which were done at Toledo. For instance; They did not pay the bills of the Commissioners—they did not give them a Sunday ride on the railroad, and they did not be-fuddle their noddles with Champagne, free gratis, for nothing.

The Editor of the Goshen Express, requests those of his patrons who wish to pay in wood, flour, pork, beef, potashes, carrots, pumpkins, turnips, &c. to bring them on. "We have," he says "two devils to feed this winter and unless you furnish us the wherewith to keep the head up and the forked ends down, your news will come up—missing."

We publish the above as a gentle hint to the readers of this paper, for there are at least six devils in this office, besides an angel, who is expected on every day.—*Miami of the Lake*.

Not so bad for a volunteer editor! One more 'devil,' however would make a complete Mary Magdalene of the 'Miami of the Lake!' Such a devilish set of fellows, it is clear, ought to have one angel at least, among them; and we are pleased to perceive—and our readers may see too, if they choose, by referring to our hymenical head—that they have one by this time.—*Buffalo Jour.*

We perceive, by the last Miami of the Lake, that the editor has determined to make up his complement of Devils, on the Magdalene principle, as he has advertised for another apprentice.

G.—N. B. Now as we do not wish to make public profert of the members of our pandemonium, we would only modestly insinuate, that the incisors and molars, not only of our impy, but of ourselves, are equally in want of matter, whereupon to exercise our masticatory propensities, and that if our customers do not shell out pretty soon, with their long and short sarce, we shall be out of copy, and out of breath.

Our thanks are due to Master William Mercer, clerk in the forwarding establishment of Messrs. Forsyth & Hazard, of this place, for the correct and punctual manner in which he has kept our Marine List this season.

We understand, that nearly, if not quite all the sections of the Wabash and Erie Canal, above the head of the rapids, were taken at the letting of contracts, holden at Defiance, on the 25th ult. at prices below those given at the letting below the above place. We will endeavor to give the names of the contractors in our next number.

The Maumee and Perrysburg Musical Societies, will give a Concert of Instrumental Music at the new Hotel, in Waterville, on Friday evening next.

A steamboat called the Erie, was lately launched at Erie, Pa. She is a beautiful vessel of the most approved construction, built by architects from the eastern cities, and will be finished by the opening of navigation. The Erie is to be commanded by Lieut. Otanger of the U. S. Navy, a gentleman, acquainted with the lake navigation, and otherwise well qualified for the business.

Gilmer, the whig candidate for Governor in Georgia, is elected by about 800 majority.

The editor of an Administration paper in Connecticut, acknowledges the receipt of a couple of "yellow boys;" they, however, turn out to be only a couple of pumpkins. Would it not be well for New England to send on a few loads of that vegetable, in payment for her portion of the surplus revenue, when the same shall be called for. The members of Congress have lugged off all the real "yellow boys," and a few of the Connecticut fruit might perhaps be used in paying off the members in a "kind."

Thursday, the 13th day of November, has been appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, as a day of Thanksgiving. Let the whigs then eat a plenty of pumpkin pies, for they have a hard struggle before them next spring.

DEFINITIONS FOUND IN NO DICTIONARY.

Expectoration.—Anticipate a speech.

Bluebell.—Isabella a little torn.

Blackball.—A dancing assembly of colored people.

Samphire.—Shoot Samuel.

Infatuate.—In fat you ate, a phrase applied to greasy personages.

Fatuous.—Fat you us, a request made by persons about to be swallowed.

Rusticate.—Catherine somewhat dragged.

Groceries.—A corruption of "grow serious," a state of mind natural to persons who have paid a visit to the grog shop.

BEST SUGAR.—Eke editor of the Cleveland Gazette has been sweetened by a present of best sugar, manufactured in his own neighborhood. He says, that the making of that article will be carried on very extensively the next season.

The Governor of Michigan has appointed the 20th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving. His proclamation is a very well written document, but rather pious for a man whose reputation for sanctity is so threadbare.

SUSPECTED EDITORS.—Half of the editors in the country have been madly in love with the beautiful Queen Victoria of England, the

remainder are now in quite as bad a situation with the interesting Miss Angelica Grimke, of South Carolina, who is lecturing on Slavery in the eastern cities. Truly the editors are a tender hearted race.

TO THE FRIENDS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Perrysburg on the 18th inst. to take into consideration the subject of elevating the standard of common schools in the Maumee Valley, a resolution was passed in favor of proposing a convention, to be held at Perrysburg, consisting of teachers and others interested in the cause of primary education.

In accordance with the foregoing, the undersigned were appointed a committee to ascertain and propose a convenient day and place, for the meeting of the convention, and to invite the attendance of all teachers, and persons interested, from the neighboring towns and villages on the river, and from the surrounding country. The committee, therefore, having subsequently conferred, have resolved to recommend for the convention, Friday the 17th day of November next, and the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. at the Presbyterian church in this place; and accordingly they would respectfully and urgently solicit the attendance on that day, of all friendly to the interests of common schools, throughout this portion of the valley.

The cause of education is emphatically the cause of the people. The people are the founders and patrons of all our liberties, and valuable institutions. And from education alone, of which our primary schools are the great nurseries, they must derive their qualifications, to perpetuate, and to transmit these blessings to posterity.

The committee cannot here enlarge upon the very low state of our schools in general, nor upon the importance of laboring to effect their elevation. They would only add that, although they have not had so full a conference with the friends of education in other places, as was desired, on this interesting subject, yet they confidently hope the measure may not be deemed premature, nor the appeal altogether in vain. Let us contribute in encouraging the ardent zeal and untiring efforts of our general Superintendent.

The committee would state that several addresses may be expected at the convention, on the subject of education in general.

HENRY DARLING,
L. R. AUSTIN,
ISAAC STETSON,
E. C. LATHROP,
DAVID ALLEN.

Perrysburg, Oct. 23, 1837.

"SPECULATION.—We have received a letter from the Rev. V. R. Osborn, in which he intimates that he intended to make Maumee city, Ohio, the place of his future residence, but that unexpected change in business, into which his sons were to enter, obliged him to return home to his farm in New York. This city, he says, exists only in name, and will remain, no doubt, for years, a monument of the folly of speculation. As soon as a leisure hour presents, he promises to furnish us with the history of the Western speculation, and the extreme sufferings of the poor duped emigrants, hundreds of whom, for weeks, do not taste of bread or meat. He states that three persons, a mother and two children, actually starved to death in Calhoun county, and that a father and two children died of starvation near Ann Arbor Michigan."—*Zions Herald*.

This Mr. Osborn must have had a very limited knowledge of this vast and thriving portion of the West. The statement he proposes to give, must be gratifying to the public, no doubt. We have for six years been an inhabitant of this country and are pretty generally acquainted with it and the towns which have sprung up—but are really at a loss to know what part of it he inhabited to find these 'hundreds of duped emigrants who do not for weeks taste of bread or meat!' In respect to those who have died of starvation, we know not, but cannot credit the relation. It is true, for the last eighteen months provisions have been unusually high, but they have always been in the market and to be procured. Maumee City is about ten miles from this place, and about fourteen up the Maumee River, and upon the left bank at the foot of the Rapids, it is a new town, settled by several hundred enterprising citizens. But like all other towns in the West, feels the effects of the depressed condition of the country. The soil upon which it stands is good and also every where in the vicinity. The country is improving and there are already farmers who are good liveries and have considerable surplus to dispose of, yet it is insufficient for the rapid settlement of the country—hence provisions are transported from the older parts of the state to the Lake ports, and from thence to the Maumee River to supply the demand for the interior. We know nothing of the character of Mr. Osborn, but he is styled "Everend," it would be presumed the statement is entitled to credit, yet we must say it is a delusion and a flagrant falsehood. We have said thus much that the public and those who are strangers to this portion of country, may be undeceived.—*Toledo Gazette*.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship, Independence, Captain Nye, we have our files (says the New York Star) to Sept. 15th. inclusive.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.—MADRID SURRENDERED.—The London Courier of the evening of Sept. 23d. says;

Letters and papers from Madrid to the 13th have come to hand. Espartero is said to have entered the capital on that day which appears to be almost surrendered by the Carlists. His force is estimated to be 10,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry.

It is stated that accounts from Madrid had reached Paris to the 15th when the Carlists were again retiring towards Cuenca. The letters and papers of the 13th gives us some reason to expect that such would be the case, but at that date they were close to the walls, and has caused as may be expected, considerable alarm. The inhabitants however, including the National Guard, are described as being zealous in the defence of their homes, but they are very much in want of energetic rulers.

PORTUGAL.—The accounts from Lisbon to the 14th Sept. represents the charterist to be gaining the complete ascendancy in the Portuguese provinces. The General in command of the Government troops before Valencia is said to have been deserted by all his men, with the exception of two Aides-de-camp and five soldiers, who is said to have sought refuge in Oporto.

The King and Queen of Belgians have returned to Brussel.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

LOSS OF THE STEAM PACKET HOME.—A passenger on board the steamboat Swan, from Philadelphia, was on board the steampacket Home, which left this port for Charleston, on Saturday the 7th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. On Sunday night, when the packet was a short distance south of the Capes, a violent gale from the N. E. came on, in which the packet went to pieces on Monday night.

There were on board ninety passengers, of whom about twenty were saved, with about the same number of the crew. Only two ladies were saved, both of Charleston—one of them Mrs. Schroeder—the other a foreign lady, whose name is not remembered. The passenger who brings this melancholy intelligence jumped overboard, and happily reached the shore by swimming.

It was off Ocracoke light that the Home perished. Our informant says the vessel went completely to pieces. The leak began on Sunday night, and before morning had increased so much that all hands were kept at the pumps; even the ladies were employed with buckets.

Captain White and nineteen of the crew were saved.

The crew consisted of forty five persons, including waiters, female servants, &c., of whom twenty five were lost.

Among the list of passengers, we are sorry to notice the names of Prof. Nott and lady, of Columbia, S. C.

Two of the passengers were saved by means of India rubber life preservers. They state that if there had been one hundred and fifty of these articles on board but very few lives would have been lost.

The following farther particulars are from the Baltimore American.

We have conversed with Messrs. Rowland and Holmes, the two passengers on board the Home, who reached the city on their return to N. York, to replace their lost papers, &c.

They state that the Home made rapid progress after she left N. York, and had proceeded as far as to the southward of Cape Hatteras, when the wind, which had blown very freshly all Monday morning 9th instant, increased to a gale about two o'clock P. M., and caused the boat to labor very much.

It was soon very generally manifest that her frame was not strong enough to withstand the violence of the sea, and we learn that she raised in the bow and stern at least three feet from her proper line. It is supposed that she leaked freely, for she soon settled so deep in the water as to render her wheels entirely useless, and her sails were then raised to run her on shore.

About seven or eight o'clock, P. M. the water had quenched the fire under the boilers, and she continued nearing the land by means of her sails, until half past ten o'clock at night, when she struck the shore near Ocracoke, and immediately went to pieces! The passengers were now in the greatest confusion and alarm—some leaped overboard, and were drowned in attempting to swim to land, while others possessed themselves of pieces of timber, and floated ashore, nearly exhausted with cold and fatigue.

One of the gentlemen above mentioned informs us that he remained quietly on the fore-castle, and floated ashore on it after the boat went to pieces. Mrs. Schroeder, one of the two ladies who were saved, lashed herself to one of the timbers, and reached the shore in safety. Mrs. Lacoste, although a very feeble old lady, aged about seventy years, was safely dragged out of the surf—she is supposed to have been buoyed up by a settie.—One of the passengers had on his life preserver, and got safely to land by its aid.

The boat was entirely broken into fragments, and the few trunks which were washed on the beach the next day

were more or less injured. Messrs. Rowland and Holmes remained at Ocracoke two days before they could get a conveyance to Norfolk. They state that about twenty bodies had been washed ashore, and were buried before they left the beach; among them the bodies of two or three of the ladies.

The list furnished above, we are sorry to add, is believed to contain the names of all who were preserved from this most distressing disaster.

The Philadelphia steamboat Charleston, which sailed on the morning of the same day with the Home, narrowly escaped a like fate. Having the start some hours, she succeeded in weathering Cape Hatteras.

THE TRIED "EXPEDIENT."—The sub-treasury system is not an untried expedient. Its principles have been tested by the General Government, and by one of the States, and found by both to be so defective as to make it indispensably necessary to abandon it.

Under the administration of General Washington, the principle was adopted of allowing the public moneys, as they were collected, to remain in the hands of individual collectors, and to be by them deposited in banks to their individual credit. During this period, many and large defalcations took place among the officers of Government. The collector of the city of New York, a revolutionary officer of high and irreproachable character, became a defaulter to a large amount, not by fraudulently appropriating the Government money to his own use, but by a mistaken feeling of indulgence to others who borrowed it. The same result took place with the collector at Boston; and so fatally did this system work to the prejudice of the Government, and the ruin of individual character, that by an order from the head of the Treasury, the principle was changed, and the public money was ordered to be deposited in the banks, to the credit of the Government, to be subject to the drafts of the Treasurer. Thus was the measure tried by the Government, and thus did it fail, and was abandoned.

In the State of Virginia the system was tried, and most singularly did it fail. Two of the most distinguished gentlemen of that State were in succession appointed Treasurers of that state, and having custody of the whole revenue, they both proved to be defaulters to large amounts, and the sequel was as tragical as the event was mournful. Virginia abandoned the measure, and ordered the public money to be deposited in the bank to the credit of the State, where it has always been safe, and where the trust has been performed with scrupulous fidelity to the entire satisfaction of the Commonwealth. All this is a practical commentary upon the sub-treasury scheme, now so pertinaciously urged upon the country, which ought not to be disregarded. The truth is, the system is demoralizing; the temptations are too many and too strong for the frailties of man; and we should be admonished by the divine principle which teaches us to ask, 'lead us not into temptation.'

The more we reflect upon this subject, and the more we learn, the more confirmed are we in the soundness of our opposition to it.—*Madisonian*.

From the Boston Times.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A BOSTON SLAVE.—Notwithstanding the philanthropic efforts of our Government aided by that of Great Britain and one or two others, to suppress the slave trade, it is carried on still with a spirit worthy of a better cause. Mostly under Spanish colors, a system of robbery and wrong—of piracy and murder—is extended from Cuba to the coast of Africa. Nor are the features of this system rendered more mild by modern refinement and civilization; but on the contrary the trade of blood takes to itself new cruelties and new horrors, in proportion as obstacles are thrown in its way.—Even our own Boston—we blush while we record it—is not free from a participation—indirect though it may be—in that trade which has wrought more human misery and suffering than all other causes combined. The ship R— sailed from this port in August, 1836, for Havana. At that port the ship was "denationalized" for the purpose of going into the slave trade, and her registers sent back. All the crew left her except a boy named B—r, who belonged to Roxbury, and has just returned home, the ship having recently arrived at Baltimore. The Boy states that R— sailed for the coast of Africa, and took on board about seven hundred slaves, which were carried to Cuba and sold. We hope ere long to give our readers the full particulars of this nefarious transaction. It furnishes a "tale of horror" sufficient to "harrow up the soul" of every human being whose soul has not been rendered callous by scenes of suffering and crime.

A letter from W. G. Ousley, Esq., of Lord Palmerston, dated at Rio de Janeiro, May 19th, 1837, states that more vessels are fitted out at that port for the purpose of carrying on the slave trade, than have for a long time been employed in that inhuman traffic. A sort of company or association has been established, to which a number of apparently respectable gentlemen belong, and they are going to use steamboats of moderate burden for the importation of Africans,

the better to escape the vigilance of the French cruisers. Arrangements is said to have been made, both in the United States and in England, for the purchase and equipment of steamers for this purpose. Insurances can be and are daily affected at Havre, by slave dealers and those connected with them, at as low rate as 11 per cent, which proves the great profits and comparatively small risk attending this abominable line of business, the principle, but by no means the sole followers of which are the Portuguese; the French are also participants, and the authorities of her majesty, the Queen of England, more than indirectly, are interested in encouraging it.

TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
13th October, 1837.

Congress has, by an act approved on the 12th inst, authorised the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of 10 million of dollars, in denominations not less than fifty dollars each receivable in all payments to the United States, and bearing interest at the rate not exceeding six per cent per annum.—The undersigned, for the purpose of affecting payments to such public creditors as may not choose to receive said notes, invites offers for the exchange or loan of them for the legal currency of the United States.

The proposals will state the place where the money is to be deposited, at the lowest rate of interest to be born by the notes when taken at par.

Those who receive no reply will consider it as sufficient evidence that their offers are not accepted.

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

A PIRATE.—We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Raynal, of the Merchant's Exchange for the following detail of an attempt to capture the brig Margaret, Smith 11 days from New York, arrived in our river.

"Brig Margaret reports that on the 2d instant, the Island of Cuba in sight, was chased all day by a piratical schooner, apparently a Spanish vessel, with a crew of seventy or eighty men,—towards night the schooner, neared the brig, and ordered her to come too: the order not being observed, the pivot long gun of the pirate was pointed and matches lit to fire into the Margaret: in consequence of such preparations the brig hove to—a boat was lowered from the schooner, and several men, armed with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. put off to the brig—a heavy sea running, and the wind blowing fresh, when about midway between the schooner and brig, the boat sunk. The Margaret immediately made sail and stood off before the wind; after some delay, the pirate again made chase—after running sometime saw a brig on the wind showing a light, and lost sight of the pirate for the night. Next morning saw the schooner at anchor off Tortugas bank: she a third time made chase for the Margaret until night when the Margaret put out her lights, hauled close to the wind four hours, and then stood on her course—in the morning saw nothing of the pirate.

Mr. Bagg—Sir: Undoubted information is received, stating that large quantities of spurious bank notes are on their way, (if not already arrived,) to this city, intended for circulation in this state. The public should be on their guard. They consist of the following: Ottawa Bank; Mechanics' Bank, Montreal; Merchants' Bank, Montreal; St. Lawrence Bank and Lumber Co. at Maltby; Mechanics' Bank, St. John's Lower Canada; Oxford Bank at Maine. These banks are said to be fraudulent concerns, intended for deception. Your's, &c.

De'roit Oct. 30, 1837.

Another attempt was made to burn the General Post Office on the night of Sunday the 16th, but it was frustrated by the care and promptitude of Mr. Kendall, the Postmaster General.—*Free Press*.

ROBBERY.—We learn from the eastern papers, that a highway robbery was committed, on Wednesday morning last week, on the road leading from Auburn to Montezuma. Mr. John Clark who was on his way to Cayuga county Bank with \$2246, in bills mostly of Tompkins county Bank, was knocked down, and the money forcibly taken from him. The Rochester Daily Advertiser says:

"The robbers are described as follows: one was a tall, thick set man, with black hair, had on a blue coat and drab pantaloons, and when the robbery was committed had on a mask. The other was a short thick set man, broad shouldered, had on a white hat, grey coat, and greyish, striped pantaloons, the stripes running up and down, his complexion was light, and he had rather large whiskers, and a black stock, they were on foot at the time, and Mr. Clark was in a wagon.

"The Cayuga Co. Bank has offered a reward of \$200 for the recovery of the money, or \$300 for robbers and money."

—*Buffalo Bulletin*.

The number of interments for the month of June, amounted to 50: July 69: August 61: and in September to 95. The total number of deaths in four months, 375.